gleam at night like so many diamonds.

ficially from certain glades. A family of

their play houses with them. Some

"Among the animals that are in the

"Animal reporters are scarce," was

submarine dining business is the spider.

"How about reporters?"

BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS.

Gods, and invites the Ladies to call and examine her Stock before buying, as she is confident she can please both in quality, style and prices. The FLOWERS, PLUMES, LAUS, and many other lovely articles too numerous to mention are CHEAP, and of the particles and be convinced that her stock embraces the most Fash-galding, over Sharpe's Confectionery.

March 22, 1883

36

THE CITY OF ANDERSON A BOOMING.

WE hear of the Cotton Factory, the new Court House, the Railroad, and other evidences of prosperity, but we already have established the important enterprise

The Finest Grocery Store in the Up-Country.

They keep everything the heart could wish to satisfy the inner man. Their enterpise is a pleasure to all, and their increasing patronage requires continuous arrivals of The finest Patent and Choice Family Flours.

Best Coffees, Teas and Sugars,
Choice Hams, Breakfast Strips, Smoked Beef, Bologue Sausage, Pigs Feet, Pickled Beef, Buckwheat Flours,
Choice Syrups, Canned Goods of all kinds,
And a complete Stock of the best FANCY GROCERIES.

We sell for Casic at short profits, and deliver everything in the City FREE.

Respectfully,

REED & WEBB, Reed's New Building, near Railroad Bridge.

ANDREW & PREVOST

Are Still on the Square, at the same old Stand, and are Selling Goods as Low as any House in the City.

WE have a complete line of SPRING GOODS on the way consisting of CALICOES, NOTIONS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, SHOES, HATS, &c., which we

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT is full. The best Sugars, Coffees, Teas and cannel Goods at all prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Everything delivered free inche City limits.

TO FARMERS.—We are still agents for the Celebrated CHAMPION REAPER AND gower. Testimonials from all over the County that it is the Machine for farmers. We will take pleasure in showing and explaining our Machine. Terms liberal.

HICH CRADE FERTILIZERS ON HAND.

inisold low on Cotton Option. A few tons of KAINIT left. Call early. Expecting for Cotton this Fall, we would respectfully ask one all to give us a showing.

ANDREW & PREVOST, DEPOT STREET.

WHAT IS THIS I HEAR?

CLARK & C

Have the Best Goods for the Least Money!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE LINE OF-

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

Adapted to the wants of all-Boys, Youths, Young Men and Old. Also, a very fine asscale to the wants of all—Boys, Young Men and Old. Also, a very fine asforment of UNDERWEAR—such as Shirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats. Also, a
fee assortment of WORSTED DIAGONALS, SUITINGS, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which we are prepared to make up in the very latest styles, and will spare no
pias, either in Cutting or Fitting, that we may thereby please those who will favor us
tith their patronage. Call before purchasing elsewhere and be convinced.

25 Pay last year's account and save costs.

CLARK & CO.

JOHN W. DANIELS, Proprietor.

FERTILIZERS FOR 1883!

I AM still selling the well-known brands of Fertilizers and Acid Phosphates, to wit

Eutaw Fertilizer, Excellenza Fertilizer, Yemassee Fertilizer and

Eutaw and Ashepoo Acid Phosphates. CALL AND SEE ME BEFORE BUYING.

My Stock of General Merchandise is Complete!

Such as suits the Wants of the people generally.

FLOUR, BACON, SUGAR,
COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.
FULL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, CAPS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, &c.
nite Fow.

Call at No 10 Granite Row. Feb 22, 1833

W. F. BARR.

CHANGE TIMES

MEN CHANCE WITH THEM.

AND that is the reason we have just laid in A LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, for we know that all our customers desire something that is new and at the same time serviceable. Our Stock comprises a fine assortment of— Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC., Which we will sell at the Lowest Prices. While other things are changing, we would my that we are too young to change our plan of offering good and substantial Bargains to all who favor us with a trial.

NOTIONS, HARDWARE,

WE ARE IN THE COTTON MARKET,

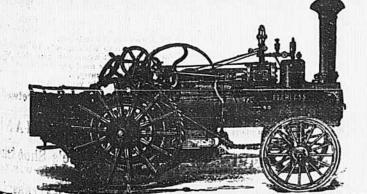
And will give the highest prices. We have a large lot of BAGGING and TIES on hand. Get our prices before closing a trade.

BROWN BROS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS,

THRESHERS, AND ALL KINDS MACHINERY.



HAVING established the Southern Branch of the GEISER MANUFACTU-BING CO. at this place, I will keep constantly on hand a full supply of their Celebrated Machinery, consisting of their—

Self-Regulating Grain Separator, Cleaner and Bagger, Peerless, Portable, Traction and Domestic Steam Engines, SAW MILLS, &C.

I also keep on hand a full supply of Gum and Hemp Packing, Gauge Cocks, Check Valyes, Globe Valyes, Glass Water Gauges, Steam Gauges, Steam Pumps, Hancock Institutions, Triumph Injectors, Kirting Injectors, Corn and Wheat Mills, Sorghum Mills, Checker Saws, Elbows, Nippers, Union's Reducers, in fact everything needed in the Machiner business. Come and see me before buying, and you will be sure to get a Britisher Machine. BEPAIR SHOP.—I am always ready, with first-class tools, to repair all kinds of Machinery entrusted to me.

R. F. DIVVER, April 12, 1883 NEW BUILDING, NEAR BAILEOAD BRIDGE, ANDERSON, S. C. THE LOWER ANIMALS.

Considering the Ways of the Intelligent feathers except the tip of the longest plumes, and thus gives itself a jaunty air.

The horn bills color their feathers arti-

"There's a curious reflection of human birds found in Australia, and alied to the affairs in the actions of the lower animals," said the naturalist to the reporter. "Everything but the dynamite phase,"

Everything out the dynamite phase, suggested the latter.
"No, I won't except that," was the reply; "and I'll wager you can't mention "Now, as to builders. The architecture of the suggested the latter.

"No, I won't except that," was the reply; "and I'll wager you can't mention the suggested the latter."

"Now, as to builders. The architecture of the suggested the latter." ply; "and I'll wager you can't mention a class of men or an occupation followed tural ability of birds almost equals that of by them to which I can't show you some-thing similar in the so-called lower Indian blackbird, are hotels, and are built by several birds, who sit on any or

The reporter suggested the dynamite all of the eggs, as it happens. Then there are flats built by the tailor birds, fiend.

"Well," continued the naturalist, pulling out a drawer upon which was a blood-curdling name, "here's a beetle that belongs to the explosive brotherhood, and so powerful an agent is it that it is strument of human make, and forms a called the 'Bombardier,' and is ready to go off at a moment's notice. It is, as worker in metal. It bores these holes in go off at a moment's notice. It is, as worker in metal. It bores these holes in you see, an old-fashioned sort of a fellow—doesn't affect long hair and the like; but let an enemy follow it too closely and it stops suddenly, and if you were listenting you would here a report a paff of miner has a lemm to work by a phose. ing you would here a report, a puff of miner has a lamp to work by, a phossurer would he complete, and the purphorescent light suer would be completely demoralized. I have seen these bomberdies fire five or six times in as many minutes, whirling It has no diving bell, or armor, about as if taking aim. The explosives come from a gland. Quite a number of animals carry explosives. The larve of some dragon flies eject a liquid irritating to man. The squids, however, lead in the shape of balls, which it leaves there beneath some twig, or leaf."

"How about reporters?" this respect. I remember drifting along the reef at Nassau several years ago, and seeing several squids just below the sur-face, I put out my hand, and in a second my dearest friend wouldn't have known

the reple, "but if you have ever hunted the black bear you must have noticed the curious markings and scratches it makes on trees at a distance seven or eight I was literally drenched with ink, feet from the ground. These signs rank which was thrown from a distance of at as high as the tramp sign language; one least three feet. It was indelible, and I bear knows that another has been there still have the vouchers in the way of stained linen." Here the naturalist took down a draw-er labelled "Myrmeleon," and said: "Here is not only a plotter, but a diabuilds its own boat of leaves and pushes off in search of prey. The dramatic profession is represented by some South American birds, who go through certain strange performances for the benefit of gram of its trap. The propensity seems bred in the bone, as it is indulged in by the young insects. When first hatched the in-sects seeks out a soft soil on some minia-takers, many species of beetles bury their ture sandy plain. It generally holds it dead. The medical profession is repre-sented by the doctor fish, who has in his head in place at one point, while its body is whirled about like a pair of dividers. side a lancet, which comes out without warning, and, like that of Bob Sawyer, This done, the insect begins throwing out the sand; some is carried, but the is always ready for use. The wasps are greater part is removed on a plan that at least shows an attempt at labor saving. The ministers are represented by the shovels a load upon its head, and by a backward upward jerk hurls it far out of the excavation. If a pebble or stone is met with it is tossed out in the same way,

masses half as large as the worker being

hurled over a foot away. When a large stone is encountered the intelligence dis-

seems to know that the rock can't be toss-

ed, and so he carefully rolls it upon his

head and proceeds to climb up the incline

the insect lifts its tail high in the air,

and so crawls up the side with the stone

on a perfect level. I have seen them try a

pit is completed it represents the cast of an inverted cone, and at the bottom the

nsect conceals itself, leaving only its

two enormous jaws protruding. You see here on this diagram the whole tragedy is enacted. We will suppose that this

ant is the czar on the way to coronation. He rushes along, comes to the pit with

his attendants, steps on the prepared

lides, and goes rolling down into the

mouth of the living or nihilist trap be-

low. Perhaps when half way down the

ant regains a foothold, and seems in a fair

way to escape, but the trap maker throws

offall concealment, quickly shovels sand upon its head, and hurls load after load

at the victim, who rolls down helpless

into his enemy's jaws, and is destroyed.

"Among the animal workers all occu-

pations are found. Take a colony of

bees, for instance. In forming a nest one set of bees are ordinary laborers, and

form the rough cells. A set of skilled laborers then take hold and shape the

them in many ways, just as we do for our blooded stock. In the fall anta have

over which an entire army passes." "Many birds have the decorative in-

Queen Victoria's Ill-Health. London, May 5.—Society was still further chagrined to-day by a royal announcement concerning John Brown, deceased. It was officially made known that her Majesty had called a consultation of her physicians for the purpose of played is remarkable. The engineer tion of her physicians for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not she would be far enough recovered from the injury of the pit. Naturally the stone would roll off of any incline, but to avert this she sustained on April 4 by falling violently on her knee as she was descending the palace steps, when on her way to take her daily drive, to personally attend the uncovering of the cairn she has or stone ten or fifteen times, and then give it up and select another location. After the dered to be erected on the grounds at Balmoral to memory of her dead gillie. The cairn is to be completed by the of June, and the Queen has resolved to have it uncovered with imposing cere-monies. The physicians gave great pleasure to her Majesty by stating that if no unforeseen relapse should occur the rapid progress she is now making to ward complete recovery warranted the assurance that she could, without risk, attend in person the ceremony. There-upon the British world was officially no-tified that her Majesty would go to Balmoral in June and personally dedicate the cairn. It is difficult to describe the feelings with which such intelligence about the Queen is received by the English people. The Queen's commissione at Balmoral has been appointed executo The Queen's commissioner When the trap maker has sucked the blood he unceremoniously hoists the remains upon his head and throws them out upon the sand. The pit is then prefor John Brown's estate, which exceeds

Her Majesty is very far from being fully recovered from her fall. Many facts go to show that she herself looks upon her condition as such as makes the immediate presence of all the royal children very desirable at least. Every excuse is made to the public for any royal concern shown upon this subject. The Prince of Wales desired to attend

cells, and so on. Among the ants the workers not only have their share of the coronation of the Czar. The Queen would not listen to it. work to do, but they differ from the others in shape and general appearance, the king, queens, soldiers, and laborers being all markedly different in appear-Prince Alfred, Duke of Edingburgh did secure the royal consent, and a pro-position to allow a sum of money with which to suitably defray the expenses of ance. The soldiers have enormous jaws, himself and suite was at once submitted to the House of Commons. To-day an but never work. They rush out fiercely when you break into a nest. If the enemy is not visible they return, and opposition to the grant was started by a body of members, who, although Radi-cals, are suspected of being actuated by the known wishes of her Majesty. They the laborers come out and begin repairs.
The army ants of South America show great intelligence. The workers, like our sappers and miners, often go ahead and assert that they will strongly oppose any grant exceeding £4,000. Every one form a protective arch, under which the soldiers march; and so rapidly is this knows that more than that sum will be asked, and there can be but little doubt thrown up that the onward march is not delayed. The ants are also slave owners. that the real motive of the threatened opposition is not any object to the ex-pense, but a desire to aid her Majesty in They capture ants of other species and force them to work for them and attend preventing her son from leaving England at what she regards as a critical time and some of these slave owners become that upon what may turn out to be a danger they are utterly helpless when deprived of their menials. The latter not only ous mission, although even this latter would not be sufficient to deter a British wait on their masters, but feed them. If Prince from going to Russia were it not for the precarious condition of the the slaves are taken away their owners Queen's health. Another fact which strongly corroborates this view is that "Ants are also farmers. In Texas a "Ants are also farmers. In Texas a strongly corroborates this view is that tribe collect the seeds of various plants and plant them in close proximity to their homes, so that they can benefit by the seed. The farmer or grain ants of Europe store up vast supplies in underground granaries. After a dray season the seeds are taken out and laid in the farthest," to allay any misgivings that may be caused in the Dominion by the calling home of the Princess Louise. It is announced that Prince George of sun and finally returned."
"How is it the seeds don't aprout?" asked the reporter. "That's the most wonderful part of it. The seeds don't Wales, son of the Prince of Wales, will begin at once to serve his time as midshipman on board her Majesty's man ofwar Canada at the North American stasprout, there they are, planted under ground and kept fresh. It is supposed that the ants bite the seeds in some way

so that they are in a state of coma, just as wasps sting animals so that they re-main insensible for months. Ants may The Queen will return to Windson next Tuesday. She is still unable to walk and cannot stand without support, be said also to keep cows—not exactly Durhams, but insects that answer the and even supported can stand but a licsame purpose. They collect the plant lice, and, by careasing them in some way, force or induce them to give out or exude a drop of sweet liquor. I have seen five or tle while at a time.

- A grave and dignified D. D., after listening to the recitation of the Cat-echism by a class of children, was asked six ants awaiting their turn to milk one of these sows. The ants often collect the eggs of the aphides, place them on plants near their homes, and care for to make a few remarks to them. Where-upon he arose and said: "I desire, my young friends, to express an unqualified approbation of this exercise. I regard the Catechism as the most admirable epi-tome of religious belief extant." The been known to take their cows under ground and try to keep them through the winter. Many anta keep beetles and superintendent pulled his sleeve and asked him to explain the word epitome,

the winter. Many ants keep beetles and other insects as pets, some as playfellows, others on account of their odor. Several hundred distinct species of insects are in this way kept priscuers under ground. In engineering the ants are equally skillful. They bridge wide rivers by joining together their bodies, clinging one to another, and thus forming a long string that the wind blows across the stream. In this way a bridge is formed HAYESVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1880.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take \$100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M. D.

and wholly free from Executave wholly fre stream. In this way a bridge is formed stincts. Certain ones in Africa are said to fasten fire flies to their nests that

THE GOOD OLD PLATFORM.

Record of the Democratic (Party on the Tariff.

The first Democratic platform was adopted by the party, then called the "Republican," as distinguished from the Federalist party in a Congressional cau-cus at Philadelphia in 1800, the year in which Jefferson was first elected to the Presidency. It demands:

"6. Free con merce with all nations, coidcal connection with none, and little or no diplomatic establishment."

The next Democratic platform, known as the "Locofoco" platform of 1836, was adopted by the first National Covention for nominating candidates for the Presi-It proclaims:

"Hostility to any and all monopolies by legislation because they are violations of the equal rights of the people. "The true foundation of Republican overnment is the equal rights of every citizen in his person and property and in

1840. The next Democratic platform was that of 1840, adopted by the Presidential Convention at Baltimore, which contains

these resolutions: "4. Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the in-terest of one portion to the injury of

another portion of our common country.
"5. Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

The Democratic Convention of 1844 e-affirmed the fourth and fifth resolutions of the Convention of 1840.

The Democratic National Convention

of 1848
"Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in con-ducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and necessary

"And that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures, upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to careful and practical men of all parties their ess, safety and utility in all busi-

ness pursuits.
"Resolved, That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844 have fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy of the Union in the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade by the repeal of the tariff of 1842 and the creation of the more equal, honest and productive tariff of 1846; and that in our opinion it would be a fatal error to weaken the bands of a political organization by which these great re-forms have been achieved and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries, with whatever delusive appeals they may solicit our surrender of that vigilance which is the only safeguard of liberty."

1852.
The Democratic Convention of 1852

"Risolved, That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in con-ducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt. tion of popular institutions in the Old World, a bigh and sacred duty is devolv-

ed with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the union of States, and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many."

In 1856 the Democratic National Con-

vention
"Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another or to cherish the interests of one portion of our common coun-

It also repeated verbatim the first resolution quoted above of the Convention of 1852, and then it

"Resolved, finally, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic questions whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free-trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful

In 1860 both the Douglas and Breckinridge platforms reaffirmed the resolutions of 1856, quoted above. 1864.

In 1864 the continuation of the civil war, which made imprudently high du-ties necessary to raise sufficient revenue, precluded the necessity of discussing the extraordinary and willingly endured bur-dens imposed by it on the people of the Northern States, and nothing was said about the tayiff about the tariff.

The Democratic Convention of 1868 demanded:
"3. Payment of all the public debt of

"3. Payment of all the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable—all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment. "
"6 " A tariff for revenue upon foreign imports and such equal taxation under the integral revenue laws."

taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests

1872.

In 1872 the Democratic Convention (so called) at Baltimore—which was in fact a Greeley and not a Democratic Convention at all—did not adopt any Democratic resolutions, but endorsed the platform of the "Liberal Republican" Convention held at Cincinuati, which contained the following curious declarawhich he elucidated as follows: "By contained the following curious declara-tion making the tariff "a local issue."

** "We remit the discussion of the support of the sup subject (protection and free-trade) to the people in their Congressional districts and the decision of Congress thereon,

In 1876 the Democratic Convention spoke with no uncertain voice:

upon nearly four thousand articles, as a purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down tion shall be only for revenue."

In the Democratic platform of 1880 the old doctrine was tersely reproclaim-Home Rule; honest money consisting

demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and national, and a tariff for revenue only.' STATES AND RAILROADS. An Important Decision of the U. S. St.

Washington, May 7.—A decision was rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court, to-day, in the Granger case of gan A. Lewis, a passenger on a train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy of heaven. Railroad Company, tendered Neal Rug-gles, a conductor of that company, eighteen cents as fare for his transportation from Huda to Neponset, a distance of six miles. This was at the maximum rate of

three cents per mile prescribed by the Statute of Illinois, then in force. The conductor demanded twenty cents, which was the fare fixed by the Railroad Company. Lewis refused to pay more than 18 cents, and the conductor thereupon attempted to eject him from the car. For this act the conductor was prosecuted before a justice of the peace upon the charge of assault and battery and was fined \$10 and costs. The case was then carried up through the State courts by successive appeals, the railroad company sustaining the conductor and raising the question of the right of the State to terfere with its business by fixing rates of the highest court, and the railroad there-upon appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that the Act of the General Assembly of Illinois of April 15, 1871, fixing a maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers on railroads in the State was unconstitutional and void, because it companies which were merged into the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rail-road Company by consolidation. This Court holds: First, that grants of immunity from legitimate governmental control are never to be presumed. On the contrary, the presumptions are all the other way, and unless an exemption is clearly established the Legislature is free to act on such subjects within its general jurisdiction as public interests seem to require. The State may limit the amount of charges by railroad companies amount of charges by railroad companies bell tolls on! Seventy—seventy-one—for fares and freights unless restrained by two—three—four. She begins to grow some contract in the charter. Second, that in the present case there is no such restraint. The State, it is true, has given the board of directors of the railroad the board of directors of the railroad place seems like home. She murmurs in place seems like home. She murmurs in place seems like home. company the power to establish such rates of tolls for the conveyance of persons or property as their by laws shall allowed a place to die in; that she must determine, but such by laws must not be be sent, rather than invited, from house repugnant to the constitution and laws of the State. If the State had not legislative power to regulate the charges of carriers for hire the case would be different, but that question has been settled, and the amended charter which this company secured from the Legislature must be construed in the light of that established power. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois is affirmed costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite. Justice Harlan concurs in the

judgment, but not in the opinion. Jus-tice Blatchford did not sit in the case. A decision was also rendered by the Court in the case of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, against the people of the State of Illinois, which involved precisely the same questions which were presented in the pre-ceding case. For the reasons given by the Court in its opinion in that case the judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois is affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite. Justice Harlan concurs in the judgment but not in the opinion.

Physical Necessity of the Sabbath. Admiral Sir W. King Hall, in recently

addressing a public meeting at the opening of a drinking fountain, said: "I am glad to see around me so many of the workingmen, whilst I state that after over fifty year' service in her Majesty's and during that time having been navy, and during that time having been in many foreign lands, as in God's sight, I believe the greatness, liberty, and happiness of this country greatly depend on the Sabbath day's being hallowed, with our Bible free and open to all. It is a day of rest—and my friends—working. day of rest—and, my friends—working-men especially—set your faces like a fint against any attempt to deprive you of its rest and sacredness.

"I will tell you a little story which made a lasting impression on me, show-ing the blessing which we enjoy in that rest, and brought to my notice by a Chirest, and brought to my notice by a Chi-nese pilot—a most intellectual man. Twenty-two years ago I commanded the Culcutta, at Hong Kong. Divine service had been performed, and the crew, severnad been performed, and the crew, sever-al lundred, were of course undisturbed on the Sabbath day. On shore, close to us, were houses being built; sawyers and masons, and others, in quarries hard at work; when, touching me, he said very seriously, "Your Joss (God) is bet-ter and kinder than our Joss, for he gives you holiday and rest one day in ter and kinder than our Joss, for he gives you holiday and rest one day in seven, and we've only one day in all the year, on New Year's day. And this is the case. Just picture working hard from morning till night for 364 days, and only one day of rest! and then prize the Sabbath!"—Leisure Hour.

— A New York lady while visiting in the West bad some experience with a cyclone. While asleep at a friend's the pinned to the earth by a heavy rafter.

It was supposed that she was crushed, but when they dug her out, she opened her eyes and sleepily murmured, "Jane, I feel a little uncomfortable; unfasten my coracta."

Honor Thy Mother.

"We denounce the present tariff, levied on nearly four thousand articles, as a saterpiece of injustice, inequality and was out of town he countries there are no more days of pain for thee.

Not long ago, a good looking man, in middle life, came to the door asking for "the minister." When informed that he was out of town he countries there are no more days of pain for thee.

Undying viger and everlasting usefulness are part of the inheritance of the redeement. masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might Ameri- come here to lay her beside him?

Our heart arose in sympathy, and we "You have met with a great loss."

"Well—yes," replied the strong man, with some hesitancy, "a mother is a great loss in general, but our mother had outlived her usefulness. She was in her second childhood, and her mind had the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest offiters smuggling, enriches dishonest offi-cials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custombouse taxaher, for she was too feeble to be moved |] when my time was out, and that was there to Como is only a short run through more than three months before her death. But then she was a good mother in her day, and toiled hard to bring us up."

we got through. The wind was blowing in squalls. At times it would slack up, of gold, silver and paper convertible on

nursery. We gazed on the merry little some giant hand had taken hold of it and was pulling back. The wind made a dull, hollow sound as it sweet as "mother," and wondered if that day would ever come when they would could hear the shrill whistling through say to us, "She has outlived her usefulness-she is no comfort to herself and a burden to everybody else!" and we hoped that before such a day would dawn was rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court, to-day, in the Granger case of Neal Ruggles, plaintiff in error, against bid that we should outlive the love of the people of the State of Illinois. This case arises out of the facts below set forth: On the 18th of March, 1873, Morgan A. Lewis, a passenger on a train of tears and our love linked with their hopes.

of heaven. When the bell tolled for the mot her's burial, we went to the sanctuary to pay our only token of respect to the aged stranger; for we felt that we could give with instructions to do the same. The her memory a tear, even though her own

children had none to shed. "She was a good mother in her day, and toiled hard to bring us all up—she was no comfort to herself and a burden to everybody else!" These cruel, heartless words rang in our ears as we raw the coffin borne up the aisle. The bell tolled long and loud, until its iron tongue had chronicled the years of toil worn mother. One—two—three—four—five. How clearly and almost merrily each stroke told of her once peaceful slumber in her mother's bosom, and of her seat at nightfall on her father's knee. Sixseven-eight-nine-ten, rang out the tale of her sports on the green sward, in the meadow and beside the brook. Elevernative strain twisted the draw-bar off between fare and transportation. A decision was the meadow and beside the brook. Elev finally rendered in favor of the State by en—twelve—thirteen—fourteen spoke en-twelve - thirteen - fourteen, spoke more gravely of school days and little household cares and joys. Fifteen-sixteen-seventeen-eighteen, sounded out the enraptured visions of maidenhood and the stream of early love. Nineteer brought before us the happy bride. Twenty spoke of the young mother whose heart was full to bursting with the impaired the obligation of the contract new strong love which God had awakened in her bosom. And then stroke after companies which were merged into the chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rail-the loves, and cares and hopes and fears, went to the coach to see if any one was

plaintive tones, and after all her toils and weariness, it is hard she cannot be to house. Eighty-eighty-one-two-three-four. Ah, she is now a second child—now "she has outlived her useful-ness, she has now ceased to be a comfort to herself or anybody;" that is, she has ceased to be profitable to her earth cravng, money-grasping children.

Now sounds out, reverberating through our lovely forest and echoing back from our "hill of the dead," eighty-nine There she lies now in the coffin cold and till-she makes no trouble now, de mands no love, no soft word, no tender little offices. A look of patient endurance, we fancied also a look of grief for unrequited love, sat on her marble features. Her children were clad in weeds of woe, and in an irony we remembered the strong man's words, "She was a good mother in her day." When the bell ceased tolling the

strange minister rose in the pulpit. His form was very erect, and his voice strong, but his hair was silvery white. He read several passages of scripture expressive of God's compassion to feeble man, and of God's compassion to leading man, and especially of his tenderness when gray hairs are on him, and his strength faileth him. He then made some touching remarks on human frailty, and of dependence on God, urging all present to make their peace with their Maker while in health, that they might claim His promises when heart and flesh failed them. be thy refuge, and beneath thee shall be everlasting arms." Leaning over the desk and gazing intently on the coffined form before him, he then said reverently:

"From a child I have honored the aged; but never till gray hairs covered my out." but never till gray hairs covered my own head, did I truly know how much love head, did I truly know how much love and sympathy this class have a right to demand of their fellow creatures. Now I feel it." "Our mother," he added most tenderly, "who now lies in death before us was a stranger to me, as all of these her descendants. All I know of her is what her son told me to-day—that she was brought to this town from afar. she was brought to this town from afar, sixty-nine years ago, a happy bride—that here she has passed most of her life, toiling as only mothers ever have strength to toil, until she reared a large family of sons and doubters. family of sons and daughters-that she left home here clad in the weeds of wid-owhood, to dwell among her children; and that till health and strength left her. she had never ceased in her devoted kindness to those she loved. God forbid that conscience should accuse any of you of ingratitude or murmuring on account of the care she has been to you of late.

I feel a little uncomfortable; unfasten my corsets."

No; when she can no longer labor for her children, nor yet care for herself, she can fall like a precious weight on their bosoms and call forth by her helpusing Brown's Iron Bitters.

Adieu, then, poor, toil worn mother:

Railroading in a Gale. From the Denver (Col.) Tribune.

Yesterday a reporter for the Tribune met Mr. W. B. Meyenesch, a well-known typo, who was among the passengers on the Denver and South Park train blown off the track near Como last week. On there was a regular hurricane blowing. I got on the train at Gerands. From the park, but it was three hours before day, and toiled hard to bring us up."

Without looking at the face of the heartless man, we directed him to the neighboring pastor and returned to our nursery. We gazed on the merry little would tremble and almost stop. It was forced that a pulsed or grow sad in imitations. could hear the shrill whistling through the telegraph wires. It was a very odd sensation. Every one could feel the resistance to the train. The engineer said thought not, but he was afraid it would force a wheel off or break it. He stood in the smoker with his hand on the bellpassengers in the smoker were all young fellows. We were chatting about what we would do if the train blew over. Mr. Egbert was in the rear coach. He asked burden the chief engineer what he should do if the train blew over. The engineer said

> had just moved from the place when the train went over. "The smoker went first. It tipped in the easiest way imaginable. The conductor yelled. 'Here we go!' Every one caught hold of the seats, and the car the smoker and baggage car. The engineer reversed his engine and stopped within two car lengths. By that time the mail car and coach were both over. As soon as we lit I looked around and saw every one hanging to the seats. I looked for the fire, and saw that the rear stove had emptied into the closet opporunning from a tie under one of the windows. We soon learned that it came from the baggage-master's nose. He had been sitting with his feet cocked up on the stove on the upper side of the

> the train biew over. The engineer said he should stand by the closet, so that nothing would fall on him, and he took that position. Mr. Egbert warned him that the stove would catch him, and he

on the window sill on the other side.

"As soon as we found that no one was hurt we got the two ladies and the children, who were in the coach, over to the engine, and it ran down to Como with them. It took three men to get one lady from the coach to the engine. When they were gone we got back into the cars and enjoyed ourselves. The peanut boy's hox furnished the refreshments for the happy occasion, and when the engine got back there was nothing left in it but his basket and a life of Jesse James. They were afraid to bring down a coach They were alraid to bring down a coach or a box-car for us, so they brought down two engines and a flat car. We rode up to Como and lay there for twenty-six hours before going on. It was lucky that Mr. Egbert was on board, as he saw the degree of the situation and stopped the danger of the situation and stopped everything on the road at once. If the accident had happened two hundred feet back of where it did, the train would have gone down a thirt for have gone down a thirty foot embank-ment. We had got over it and came to a nice and level place just in the nick of

car, and when it went over, his nose lit

Tax Dodging in Pickens.

From the Pickens Sentinel.

The total value of all taxable property in Pickens County by the recent assessment is \$1,613,146. There are only 389 buildings returned. There are about 16,000 inhabitants in the county, and how that number of people live in 389 how that number of people live in 389 houses we do not understand. The land ty at present selling prices, we do not be-lieve it would fall under ten dollars per

n afar, tained, there are enough good notes, mortpride—
gages and cash in the county not on the auditor's books to amount to at least one-half of the total personalty.

We do not mean to say that every tax-payer in the county does not make an payer in the county does not make an honest return, but there are tax dodgers, as well as road dodgers, and dodgers of other public duties imposed by the Government, and this is the class responsible for the high rate per centum necessarily imposed in the county. Nor do we mean to accuse any one of being dishonest in making their returns, but it has become a rule generally to return recommend. of the care she has been to you of late. When you go back to your homes, be careful of your example before your own children; for the fruit of your own doing you will surely reap from them when you yourself totter on the brink of the grave. I entreat you as a friend, as one who has himself entered on the evening of life, that you may never say in the presence of your families, or of Heaven, Our mother had outlived her usefulness—she was a burden to us.' Never, never; a mother cannot live so long as that. No; when she can no longer lator for her children, nor yet care for herself, she can fall like a precious weight on their bosoms and call forth by her help-lassess all the noble cannot fealling.

- Trust not the man who promis